

VICTORY FOR SUBSIDY

Merchant Marine Committee Votes Favorable Report.

A STORMY SESSION IS HELD

Democrats Lead Advocates of Measure Into Trap—Latter Rescue Themselves by Roughshod Action. Bill Will Be Jammed Through the House Under Special Rule.

After a stormy day, the compromise subsidy measure emerged from the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries late yesterday afternoon with a favorable report. The committee held two meetings, one in the forenoon, which terminated after an acrimonious discussion in a situation of tense feeling between friends and opponents of the bill, and the other at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the compromise was jammed through by an 8 to 7 vote.

The vote in the committee was as follows: For the substitute—Grosvenor, Ohio; Minor, Wisconsin; Fordney, Michigan; Vachter, Maryland; Littlefield, Maine; Humphries, Washington; Littauer, New York; and Watson, Indiana, all Republicans. Against the substitute—Birdsall, Iowa; Wilson, Illinois; and Hinshaw, Nebraska; Republicans; and Goulden, New York; Maynard, Virginia; Shirley, Kentucky; Patterson, North Carolina, Democrats.

When the committee met in the morning, the opponents of subsidy, three Republicans and four Democrats, had planned a surprise for the others. They made a formal motion to report the Gallinger bill, which had passed the Senate. It was the plan of Chairman Grosvenor and his associates in the fight to vote down this proposition, although he is in favor of it, fearing that it would stand little or no chance of passage in the House. When the roll was called the Democrats voted solidly for the Gallinger bill, the did Messrs. Littlefield, Minor, Fordney, and Humphrey. This made the vote in favor of the Senate measure 8 to 7, and threw the chairman and his colleagues into confusion. Thereupon Mr. Humphrey, one of the strongest advocates of the Gallinger bill, was compelled to change his vote and declare against the motion to report his favorite measure.

Littauer Substitute. This defeated it, and a motion was then made to substitute the Littauer bill. To this Mr. Shirley objected, on the ground that there was nothing before the committee, it having voted adversely on the Senate measure. Thus caught in a trap, the leaders determined to ride roughshod over the rules and act upon the Littauer measure, any way. While this was going on the hour of 12 o'clock arrived, and Mr. Shirley made the point that the committee had not the permission of the House to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Watson hurried out of the committee room to go to the House, and ask unanimous consent to be permitted to continue its meeting. Mr. Patterson, Democrat, followed him, and informed Minority Leader Williams of the proposed move. When Mr. Watson arose in the House to get consent for the committee to sit, Mr. Williams objected, and it was therefore necessary for the committee to adjourn until after the close of the session of the House.

When the Republicans were ready to adjourn the House, the Democrats filibustered in opposition to the motion, and it became necessary to call the roll on the question, thus consuming nearly an hour's time. The motion to adjourn carried by 14 to 7, and the members of the Merchant Marine Committee at once hastened to their committee room to witness the finish of the day's work. Hardly half an hour had elapsed when there were a few points of order and some objection to what the opponents of the bill called high-handed procedure, and then a vote was taken, with the result that the bill was ordered reported favorably to the House.

Thus ended, so far as the committee was concerned, a fight that has been waged with varying fortunes for five years. Among the men who voted for the bill were two or three who for years have led in opposition to subsidy in any form. In the final action, Mr. Littauer had all arrangements made and conducted the ceremonies with precision and dispatch. He told the committee that he had assurances from Speaker Cannon that if the Senate or Gallinger bill had been reported out as that first was attempted, the Speaker would have denied its consideration, and all hope of passing any sort of a subsidy bill this session would have been lost.

Will Be Pushed Through. It is the programme of those behind the measure to have a rule brought in the House providing for consideration and final vote without intervening motions or the right to offer amendments. The adoption of such a rule is believed to be the only chance the measure has to pass.

The Littauer substitute, which provides subsidies for steamship lines carrying mails and freight to the amount of \$50,000 a year, limits the subsidies to \$3,500,000, the amount that is earned above expenses by the foreign mail service. Friends of the proposition claim that the passage of the substitute will mean an addition of thirty-one vessels to the merchant marine, which has San Francisco for its terminus. The subsidy in this respect will operate, it is claimed, to crush competition in coastwise trade.

Free Material for San Francisco. Mr. Kahn, of California, yesterday introduced a bill to suspend for five years the collection of duties on structural steel and other building materials imported for use in the reconstruction of San Francisco, made necessary by the earthquake and fire of April 18 last.

CANNON FOR SUBSIDY

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

advance. If our farms and factories should cease, the world would starve to death within a few months. "Under the existing conditions it doesn't take international merchants to get this foreign business. The world needs our goods, and has to come here to get the commodities."

"We will see the day when we will need international merchants to sell foreign goods. During the present century, in my opinion, the greatest contest for the markets of the world will be witnessed. I earnestly trust that this contest will be bloodless. As certain as you business men live, the time is rapidly approaching when, to speak of the United States will be up against it when it comes to its foreign commerce."

Railroads Are Inadequate. The secretary also stated that while the railroads were the greatest of the world, they hadn't kept pace with the development of the country, and that they were inadequate to handle the trade of the United States. It is his contention that the only way to improve the movement of the world is the improvement of the waterways of the land.

At the opening session of the national board a resolution was presented to the effect that the unnecessary agitation which stirs up class hatred and feeling was a discredited and exploded confidence in associations lawfully organized.

President Frank D. La Laine delivered his annual address at the morning session, in which he spoke of the growth of the organization during the past year.

The meeting of the board will be continued to-day.

NO FORTS FOR PHILIPPINES

House Declines to Strengthen Defenses in Islands.

Sullivan Protests Against Retention of Insular Possessions—All Amendments Are Defeated.

The House continued consideration of the fortifications appropriation bill yesterday, and, among other things, refused to provide for additional fortifications in the Philippines.

The Senate resolution authorizing temporary leave of absence for homesteaders in North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Minnesota, and Montana was passed.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, renewed his fight in the House against the powder trust. He objected to the War Department and the Navy Department being given an option on the amount of money to be spent in buying powder.

He declared it to be his belief that the United States owns the patents to smokeless powder now made by the powder trust. "We educated men, detailed men, paid men to make certain experiments, then permitted them to sell the patents, and the powder produced therefrom, to the enemies of the United States," he said. "That powder has been put in the hands of European countries to be used as a powder against us in time of war. Officials who permitted this were not fit to be given any office in relative matters," he concluded. The House applauded him, but did nothing more.

When the fortifications measure was taken up, Mr. Graft, of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, defended the action of the committee in refusing to enter upon the project of constructing an artificial island at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay for fortification of the entrance to the bay. He said that the appropriation for fortifications of the insular possessions.

WILL NOT OPPOSE BAILEY.

Burleson Outlines Conditions Under Which He Would Be Candidate.

Representative Burleson, of Texas, who has been mentioned in dispatches from the capital of that State as a possible candidate against Senator Bailey, made the following statement yesterday: "I believe Senator Bailey is the Democratic nominee to succeed himself in the Senate. He is entitled to a full and fair investigation of the charges which have been made against him since the date of the Democratic State convention, and until this is had, and it is shown that he will not be re-elected, I would not accept an election to the United States Senate, ship if same was tendered me."

TESTS NEW TORPEDO TUBE.

Cruiser Vesuvius Is to Be Used as an Experimental Ship.

Alterations on the cruiser Vesuvius are nearly completed, and she is coaling in anticipation of sailing Sunday morning for Key West, Fla., where she will take aboard the Bliss torpedoes with which to test her newly-installed 21-inch submerged torpedo tube.

Heretofore the largest submerged torpedoes used in the United States navy, or known to be used in any foreign navy, has been of eighteen inches diameter, and it is believed by the experts at the navy yard that the 21-inch tube will eclipse any device of its kind now in service.

The dynamite armament has been removed from the Vesuvius, and she is used for an experimental ship. The torpedo armament carried by her is unchanged except for the new tube and new training gear on all tubes, which renders them as easily aimed as smaller and lighter pieces.

Information concerning the new tube messenger, as the Navy Department is carefully guarding against any publicity being given it, but it is known that the 21-inch submerged tube is totally unlike the 18-inch tube. The new tube is required to start the small torpedoes in the Bliss, or the mechanism of the Whitehead, before launching the torpedo, which is submerged from the instant of its release.

PEIRCE HAD HAY'S APPROVAL.

State Department Fully Exonerates Minister to Norway.

It is declared at the State Department that there is nothing in the charges made Monday before the House Committee on Ways and Means against Herbert H. D. Peirce, at present United States Minister to Norway.

When Mr. Peirce's nomination for his present position was considered by the Senate, the same matter was brought up, and Secretary Root ascertained that Mr. Peirce had acted with the full consent of the late Secretary of State John Hay.

Pension for Ex-Senator Blair.

Under a suspension of the rules the Senate yesterday passed a bill granting a pension of \$72 a month to ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire.

REVIEW BILL SCORED

People's Lobby Questions the Crumpacker Measure.

SAY IT WOULD PROTECT FRAUD

Intimated That Congressmen Who Favored Its Passage by the House Were Not Disinterested—Persons Against Whom Government Has Proceeded Said to Be Behind It.

Henry Beach Needham, who is in charge of the local headquarters of the People's Lobby, based a statement yesterday on behalf of that organization in opposition to the Crumpacker bill providing for judicial review of Post-office Department fraud orders. The bill has passed the House, and is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Judiciary. Several Congressmen are severely criticised in the statement.

"It is the information and belief of the People's Lobby," says the document, "that the bill is promoted by interests which are antagonistic to the welfare of the whole people."

"The real purpose of this legislation," it is said in another place, "is to paralyze the effective work heretofore done by the government in suppressing fake get-rich-quick schemes, quack medicine cure-alls, fraudulent turf investment enterprises, and an inconceivable variety of confidence games perpetrated through false and misleading advertisements, such as have in the past cost the public millions of dollars."

A paragraph from the last report of the Postmaster General in which reference is made to the fraud orders issued by the department is cited, and it is asserted that this excerpt makes it "clear that the courts do now review the action of the Postmaster General in issuing fraud orders." "It is," it is asserted, "not opposed to an express provision of the law for a review in the manner provided by Representative Foster," whose bill is alleged to have been ignored in favor of the Crumpacker bill.

Not Submitted to Cortelyou. The measure which passed the House was not submitted to the Postmaster General, the statement says. The Assistant Attorney General of the Post-office Department appeared before the committee and argued against the bill, on the grounds that it provides trial by jury and makes possible the exclusion of a large part of the department's testimony on technical grounds. The bringing of witnesses from places remote from the court would be necessitated, and this would make the expense of the trials almost prohibitive.

The People's Lobby statement says that this view as to the effect of the bill was concurred in by Representative Littlefield, whose remarks in the course of the debate are quoted.

"It is positively asserted by the Post-office Department," the statement goes on to say, "that the influences behind the Crumpacker bill are E. G. Lewis, of St. Louis; Prof. Thomas A. Adkin, of Rochester, and the Hon. E. F. Hanson, of Chicago."

It is alleged that the action of the Post-office Department in issuing a fraud order against Mr. Lewis, as promoter of the People's Bank, on July 6, 1905, was reviewed by the United States Circuit Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Postmaster General was fully sustained.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia reviewed and sustained the action of the department, in issuing a fraud order against Adkin, it is asserted. Adkin is said to have been the head of the so-called "New York Institute of Physicians and Surgeons," of Rochester, which printed extravagant advertisements, among them one in which it had talked a dead man back to life.

The fraud order against Hanson, it is said in the statement, was followed by the prosecution of that person, who was indicted and convicted on the charge of misusing the mails.

"Coincidences" Are Cited.

"In view of the organized lobby promoting the passage of the Crumpacker bill," it is said in the statement, "it is interesting to note certain coincidences in regard to members of Congress who have actively favored the legislation. In Representative Crumpacker's district is located a large patent medicine concern at the town of Kramer. H. L. Kramer is the head of the concern, and he is also vice president of the Lewis Publishing Company, of which E. G. Lewis is president.

"Representative Littlefield, who openly defended the measure on the floor of the House, hails from the adjoining county to Belfast, Me. The Hon. E. F. Hanson was sometime mayor of Belfast, and it was there that the 'Nutriola Company' was born.

Representative Perkins also spoke for the Crumpacker bill. He is from the Rochester district, and numbers among his constituents 'Prof. Thomas F. Adkin,' whose fraudulent work, according to the advertisement, a dead man was talked back to life."

The charge is made that the Crumpacker bill was "railroaded" through the House, and the Congressional Record is quoted as bearing out this charge. It is asserted that Mr. Crumpacker got the bill through largely on the statement that it had been submitted to Chairman Overstreet, of the Post-office Committee, and that Mr. Overstreet had said it should be passed.

"As a matter of fact," the statement goes on to say, "the chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads made the strongest speech in opposition to the bill when it came up for final action on January 7, and objected, privately, to Representative Crumpacker that morning on the inadequate time to be allowed for the consideration and discussion of so vital a measure."

CHANGES LAND ORDER AGAIN.

New Instructions Issued Affecting Entries of Public Domain.

Another modification has been made in the order of the President issued some months ago withdrawing from entry about 30,000 acres of land within the public domain, said to contain deposits of workable coal. The latest order provides that "nothing in any withdrawal of lands from coal entry heretofore made shall impair any right acquired in good faith under the coal lands and existent at the date of such withdrawal."

In other words that entries or declaratory statements with a view to entry on file at the date of the President's order shall not be affected by such order. The first modification of the order authorized by the President was to the fact that lands containing coal, but which were more valuable for agricultural than for other purposes, might be patented by the Secretary of the Interior under the terms of the various land laws.

The Modoc forest reserve, in Northwestern California, has been enlarged by the addition of 40,139 acres of land, in accordance with an order issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

The House considered the fortifications bill in the Committee of the Whole. An amendment providing for increase of the defense of the Philippines was defeated, as were others making provision for fortifications at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, and the adjournment of Port Hamilton. Adjournment was taken to-day.

In the Senate the discussion of the Brownsville incident was continued. Mr. Spooner, concluding his defense of the President, The Wisconsin Senator severely criticized Mr. Tillman for the latter's attitude on the question of lynching. Mr. Tillman called the allusions to him insulting, and said he would reply later. He promises to give his opponents their fill of discussion of the new problem.

CONFIRM CABINET OFFICERS.

Senate Acts Favorably on Cortelyou, Garfield, and Meyer.

The Senate yesterday afternoon confirmed the nominations of George B. Cortelyou as Secretary of the Treasury, James R. Garfield as Secretary of the Interior, George L. Meyer as Postmaster General, and Herbert K. Smith as Commissioner of Corporations. These changes will all be made March 4.

The opposition to Mr. Cortelyou, which has been expected since some quarters did not materialize. His nomination was favorably reported by the Finance Committee yesterday morning, and was confirmed at a very brief executive session held at the close of Senator Spooner's speech.

BARS ELECTION CONTRIBUTIONS

Committee Reports Tillman Bill Affecting Banks and Corporations.

Chairman Gaines, of the Committee on the Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, yesterday reported favorably to the House the Tillman bill prohibiting national banks, or any corporation organized by authority of Congress, from making money contributions in connection with elections to any political office.

It also prohibits any corporation from contributing funds for the election of Federal officers.

MINORITY LEADER IGNORED

Speaker Turns Down Two Committee Recommendations.

Williams Suggested Small and Webb for Vacancies—Cannon Appointed Moon and Shirley.

Speaker Cannon has ignored two recommendations for minority committee assignments made by Minority Leader John Sharp Williams recently.

Three or four weeks ago Mr. Williams recommended Representative Small, of North Carolina, for a vacancy on the Rivers and Harbors Committee, but the Speaker appointed Mr. Moon, of Tennessee. Mr. Small's district has a long coast line, Mr. Moon's is in the mountains.

Within the last few days Mr. Williams recommended that Representative Webb, of North Carolina, be added to the minority representation on the Judiciary Committee. Yesterday Mr. Cannon announced that Representative Shirley, of Kentucky, had been given the place.

Friends of the minority leader are pointing to these developments as illustrating the difficulties under which he labors. Mr. Cannon has been severely criticized by members of his own party because of recommendations made by him. Now he is being advised to leave the whole matter in the hands of the Speaker, as Senator Bailey did when he was leader of the House minority.

Mr. Shirley is conceded to be one of the ablest of the young lawyers in Congress, and his appointment is a credit to the Speaker, who has long been a friend of his. The honor offered him by the Speaker is highly deserved. He has not yet said he will accept.

INDORSE PRESIDENT'S ACT.

Missouri Democrats Outvote Republicans, Who Oppose Resolution.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 15.—The House of representatives to-day, over the protests of its Republican members, indorsed the action of President Roosevelt in discharging the negro soldiers connected with the Brownsville riots. The resolution was introduced by Representative Holcomb, of Kansas City. The resolution was passed, the Democrats voting for it and the Republicans voting against it.

ASKS PAY FOR INVENTOR.

Bill Provides \$5,000,000 for Man Who Patented Armor Device.

Peter McMillan, an inventor of Pierce City, Mo., wants the government to compel the big shipbuilding companies to settle with him for a patent of his which, it is alleged, they are using in the construction of battle ships.

Representative Sharlet, of Missouri, yesterday introduced a bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to McMillan the sum of \$5,000,000 in settlement of his claimed invention, which he made that McMillan obtained, in 1885, a patent for the assembling of armor plate, and a device locking it to vessels by means of a key or key. The invention was regarded as valuable, and it was put into use by the United States navy. The patent was first utilized in putting armor on the United States battle ship Oregon, and every battle ship and armored cruiser built since then is said to have had her plates fitted with the McMillan patent.

TREASURE SEEKERS FOILED.

Equipment for Raising Ship Is Washing Into the Sea.

Mexico City, Jan. 15.—According to a dispatch to the Herald from Guadalajara, hope of securing the \$150,000 in gold buried in the hull of the steamer Golden Gate, sunk on the Colima coast in 1881, is at an end for at least a year.

The 26-foot pier built from the beach to the wreck, bellers, centrifugal pumps, and other equipment built by the persons who undertook to regain the treasure, have been swept into the Pacific Ocean by a storm.

Newberry Probes Navy Scandal.

Truman H. Newberry, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has gone to New York to make a further investigation of the charges against George W. Lederle and John West, employees in the general storekeeper's department, who are alleged to have received money from the Gotham Can Company. The Navy Department has been looking into the affair for several months, and, after procuring what seemed to be sufficient evidence, had the arrests made.

Funeral of Mrs. Durrah.

The funeral of Mrs. Martha A. Durrah, who died 8:30 a.m. night as the result of burns received in an accident at her home, 138 Seventh street northwest, were held yesterday at the chapel of S. H. Hines, 1715 Fourteenth street. The services were conducted by Rev. C. E. Whitehouse. Interment was made in Forest Lake Cemetery.

TRACTION BILL IS UP

Action Taken on Old Street Railway Measure.

POWER TO THE COMMISSIONERS

Measure Introduced Two Years Ago Resurrected and Given Life by the District Subcommittee—The Whole Question of Regulation Put in the Hands of the Commissioners.

The Subcommittee on Streets, Street Railways, and Avenues, of the House District Committee, completed consideration yesterday of the Babcock bill to regulate the street railways of Washington, and decided to report the measure favorably to the full committee. The subcommittee consists of Mr. Babcock, the chairman of the full and also chairman of the subcommittee, and S. W. Smith, of Michigan; Amos Allen, of Maine; W. H. Wiley, of New Jersey; William S. Greene, of Massachusetts; T. W. Sims, of Tennessee, and Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana.

The bill taken up yesterday was introduced two years ago. It has been in the pigeonholes of the committee clerk's desk ever since. The recent agitation, and the prospect of some distinct legislation on the subject along the line of the short and clear bill introduced by Representative Madden, this session, has served to resurrect it.

The bill stands opposed to the Madden bill in that it places the control of the local street railways in the hands of the District Commissioners. The friends of the measure assert that it gives them the power to require universal transfers.

The Babcock bill limits the weight of cars used on Washington street railways to 10,000 pounds, but the Commissioners may give special permits for heavier cars, restricting the speed at which they may be run. All cars brought by the companies hereafter must comply with requirements made by the Commissioners.

Transfer Arrangements.

Within thirty days after the passage of the bill all street railways operating in the District are required to report to the Commissioners their time schedules and transfer arrangements for their approval. The bill provides that "the Commissioners shall approve such schedule route designations and transfer arrangements, having, however, full power first to make such alterations as they may consider necessary, and it shall be unlawful for any one of the companies to operate its cars upon another schedule or route or to any other destination or upon any other transfer arrangement than that approved by the Commissioners."

The railway companies are required to use clean cars, well lighted and heated, avoid "flat" wheels or any appliances that cause undue noise, and use emergency brakes on all lines where there are grades greater than 3 per cent for any distance over 150 feet.

Regulation of Fares.

The bill repeals section 3 of the act of February 26, 1885, which authorized the Brightwood Railway Company and the Georgetown and Tennytown Railway Company to sell four coupon tickets for twenty-five cents for a continuous trip over either of those roads, but it provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal section 3 of the act of July 7, 1898, requiring the Brightwood company to abandon its overhead trolley cars on Kinyon street between Seventh and Fourteenth streets, and portions of the act of February 26, 1885, are retained in order to provide penalties.

It is provided further that it shall be unlawful to charge more than the present legal fare for one car ride for a single trip in either direction within the District of Columbia between any point on the Brightwood railway or on the Georgetown and Tennytown railway and any point on the line of the Washington Electric and Railway Company."

Section 5 provides that every suburban road whose tracks now intersect or connect with or hereafter may be made to connect or intersect with tracks of any of the urban street railways is required to run cars over the tracks of the urban street railway into the business section of the city.

Violations of the law by any company are punishable by fines of from \$20 to \$100 for each offense. The Commissioners are empowered to begin legal proceedings against the railway companies in case of such violations. The bill will be taken up by the full committee to-morrow.

The subcommittee voted to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Allen to widen Mills avenue in Langdon from 25 to 50 feet. Benjamin W. Holmes, a representative of the Langdon Citizens' Association, appeared before the committee.

"WIRE TAPPERS" GET \$70,000.

New York Horse Owner Swindled Out of Huge Sum.

New York, Jan. 15.—On complaint of a horse owner that he had been swindled out of \$70,000 by "wire tappers," the police to-day instituted a search for members of the gang believed to be responsible for the swindle.

A downtown broker was innocently used, according to the police, to work the scheme. He was brought into the game and allowed to win \$10,000. He told of his success to a horse owner, with whom he was acquainted.

The latter was familiar with the "fakewire tapping" game, but the scheme was worked so smoothly he failed to detect it in time. He was first allowed to win \$5,000. Then the wire tapper got him to put up \$70,000 on a big bet. They have not been heard from since.

WITHDRAW NAVAL FORCES.

Spain to Make Proposal to France Concerning Tanager.

Madrid, Jan. 15.—In view of the flight of Rainsford and the consequent lessening in the danger of the situation, the cabinet has decided to approach France with the proposal that a portion of the Franco-Spanish naval forces be withdrawn from Tanager.

Street Widening Bill.

Representative Allen introduced yesterday a bill providing for the condemnation of land within the lines of Warren street, formerly called Xenia street, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets, and within the lines of Fort-sixth street, between Alton place and Murdoch Mill road. Assessment of benefits is provided and \$500 appropriated for the cost of legal proceedings.

Senator Frye Is Successful.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 15.—Ballots were cast in the Maine legislature to-day for United States Senator. In the house, Senator William P. Frye received eighty-six votes, and William H. Pennell, the Democratic sheriff, of Cumberland County, sixty-six. The senate gave Mr. Frye twenty-three votes, and Mr. Pennell six.

Always the Same.

Tharp's Pure Berkeley Rye

812 F Street N.W. Phone Main 1141. Special Private Delivery.

SPOONER REBUKES PITCHFORK SENATOR

Continued From First Page.

by incited people to commit crime against the black race. He paid a glowing tribute to the Southern people, who, he declared, were not in sympathy with the preachings of the Senator from South Carolina.

Once when Mr. Tillman sought to interrupt, Mr. Spooner objected that the questions put by the former were too long—so long that no one understood them.

"I notice you understand me," Tillman snapped.

"Not always," Mr. Spooner replied. "Sometimes I wish I could think I had misunderstood the Senator from South Carolina."

When Mr. Spooner finished, some of the people in the galleries began to clap their hands, but were silenced by the gavel of the Vice President.

The debate on the Brownsville matter will be continued to-day.

When the Senate is ready to vote, the pending Foraker resolution will be withdrawn and another resolution providing merely for an inquiry by the Committee on Military Affairs into the facts of the Brownsville riot will be adopted. The question raised as to the constitutionality and legality of the President's action will be left open for future determination.

After the close of Mr. Spooner's speech the Senate held a brief executive session, passed some pension bills, and adjourned to-day.

REPORT IS IN ON GATUN DAM

Shows That Foundation Is Soft. Will Be Considered Tuesday.

Chairman Shonts Says He Is Satisfied That Clay Is Sufficiently Stable to Build On.

Next Tuesday's meeting of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals promises to be interesting. The whole question as to whether Congress had made a big mistake in deciding to construct a lock canal at Panama instead of one at the sea level probably will be brought up again.

In response to the request of the committee the canal commission has forwarded to it data regarding the borings made within the last year to ascertain the character of the foundation upon which it is proposed to build the great Gatun dam, upon the strength and efficacy of which depends the entire lock canal plan. The commission requested the committee not to make the report public, at least until after the committee had had an opportunity to consider it, and it is, therefore, withheld until after next Tuesday's meeting.

The report is accompanied by maps showing different strata through which the borings were made on the site of the proposed dam. They show that there is soft material, practically mud, beneath the indurated clay upon which it is proposed to base the foundations for the dam, and that in certain places the clay is very thin.

Chairman Shonts, in forwarding the report, has sent a letter declaring that the foundation is perfectly satisfactory. In spite of the fact that the Senate committee last session expressed considerable dissatisfaction at the proposition to accept even indurated clay as a suitable foundation for the great work, the prospects point to a lively discussion, and perhaps a strong report on the subject.</